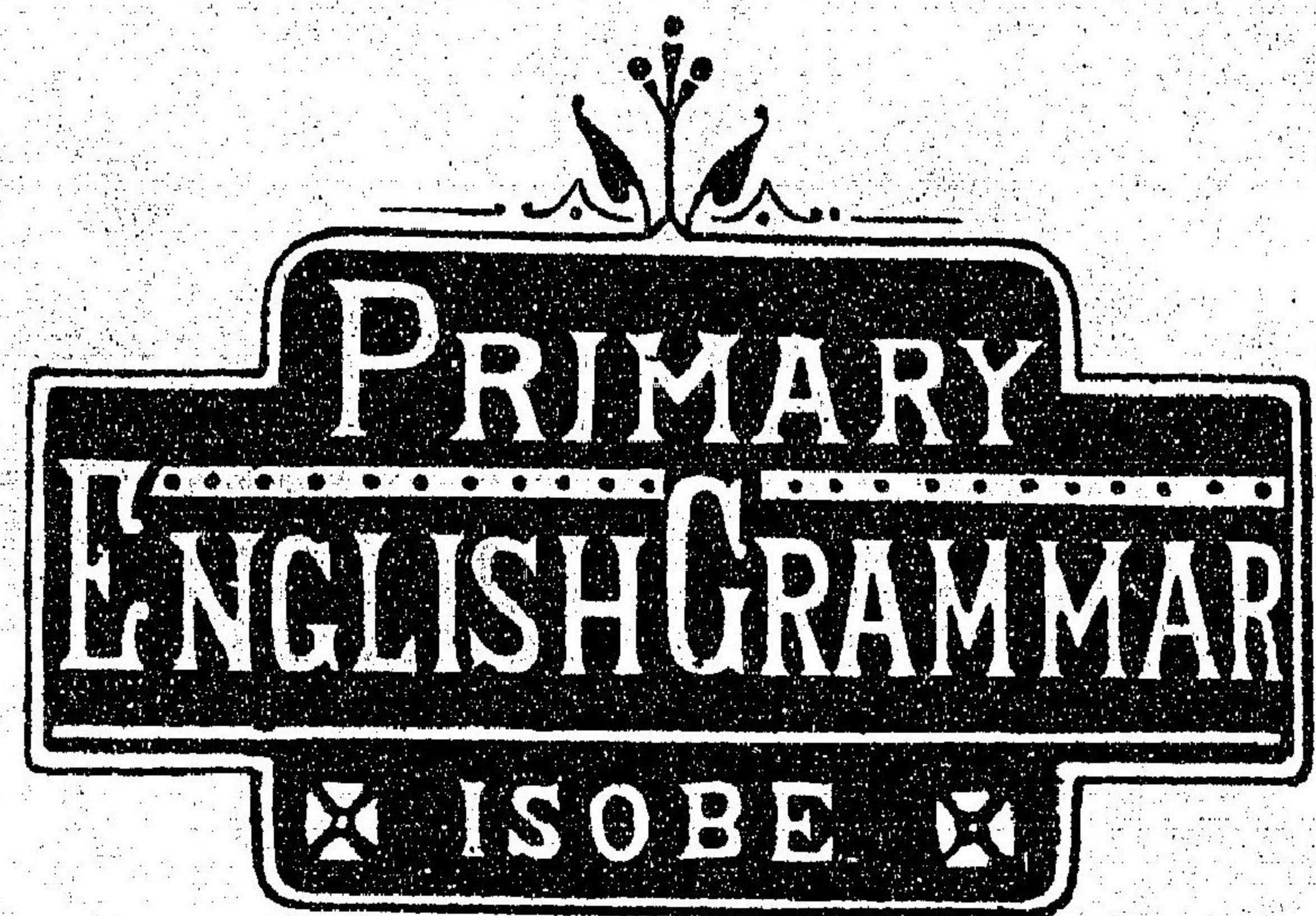


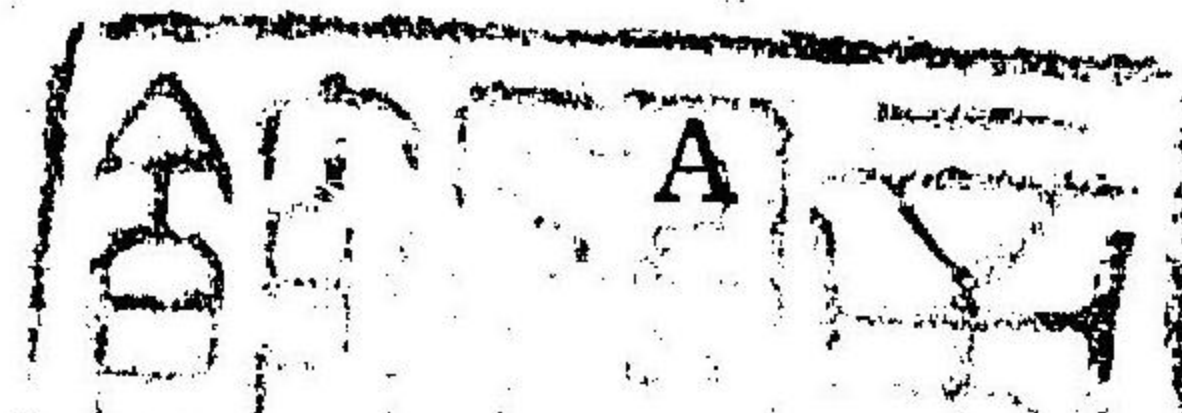
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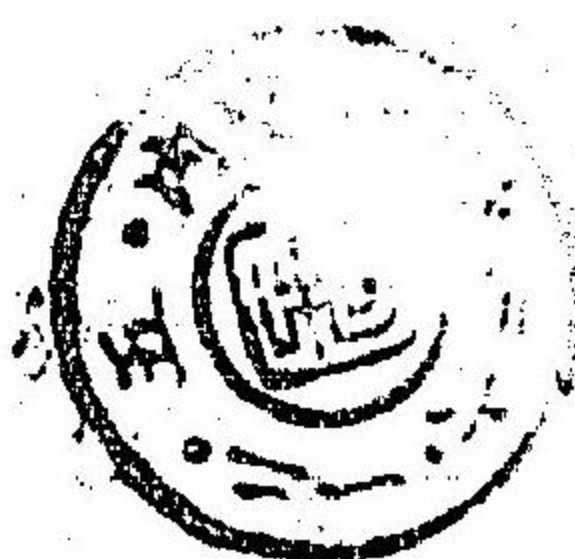
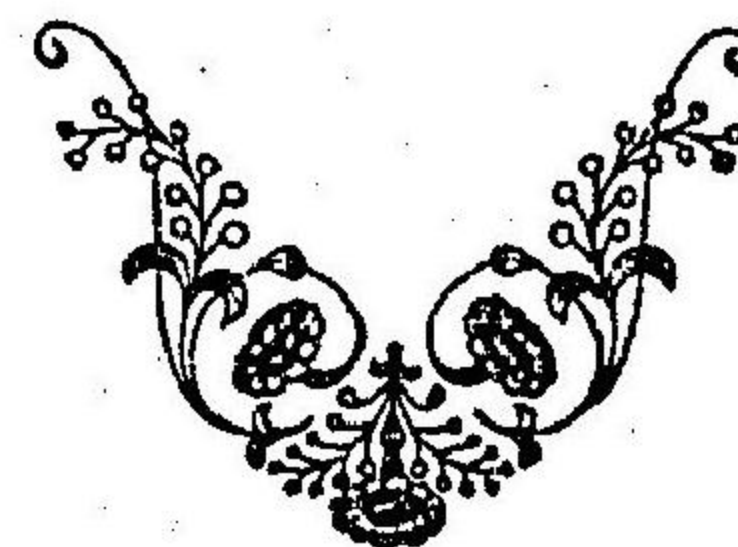


PRIMARY

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY

Y. ISOBE.

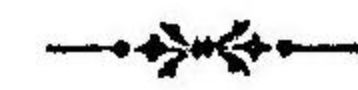


TOKYO:

KOKUMIN EIGAKUKWAI.

英文読本

緒言



一、本書は英語讀本第二卷乃至第三卷を讀み了はり、始めて英文典の初歩を學ばんとする初學者の爲めに、簡に失せず又繁に失せざるやう、英米に於て出版したる最新の文法書を參考として書けり

二、本書は繁雜なる説明定義は成るべき丈省き、練習問題を多く掲ぐ是れ實修に由て英文典の梗概に通せしめん爲めなり

三、本書編纂に方り友人金田千代吉氏は少からざる補助を與へられたり

明治三十六年十月

著者

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A
PRIMARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

初等英文典

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Language (言語)とは談話に由り或は文章に由りて吾人の思想を發表したるものを謂ふ

English Grammar (英文法)とは正確に英語を談じ又は書くことを教ふる學科なり

A **Word** (詞)とは一つの syllable (熟音)より成り或は二つ以上の syllables より成りて思想を表はす符號なり

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

詞に八種あり之を Eight parts of speech (八品詞)といふ即ち下の如し

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Noun. 名詞 | 5. Adverb. 副詞 |
| 2. Pronoun. 代名詞 | 6. Preposition. 前置詞 |
| 3. Adjective. 形容詞 | 7. Conjunction. 接續詞 |
| 4. Verb. 働詞 | 8. Interjection. 感歎詞 |

A SENTENCE.

A **Sentence** (文章)は完備せる思想を表するに足るべき words の集合なり例へば Birds sing. の如し

A Sentence は the **Subject** (主部)及び the **Predicate** (従部)の二大要部より成る

The Subject とは一文章の主となるものにして。the Predicate とは主部に就て動作或は状況を述べるものなり。例へば Birds sing といへば 'Birds' は subject にして 'sing' は predicate なり。predicate は **Object** (賓辭)を有つことあり。例へば He speaks English. といへば此文章に於て 'He' は subject にして 'speaks English' は predicate なり。

而して 'English' は speaks なる詞に對して其 object と稱せらる

EXERCISE I.

下の文章に於て subject, predicate, 及び object を指示せよ

1. Lead is heavy.
2. Horses eat hay.
3. The girl reads.
4. They are active.
5. The boy has an apple.
6. Weeds grow rapidly.
7. The engine is whistling.
8. I know him very well.
9. The cat caught a rat.
10. John and Henry have arrived.
11. Bees make honey.
12. In the ocean are many fish.
13. I saw John writing.
14. The sun shines brightly.
15. He is wise and happy.

CHAPTER II.

THE NOUN. 名詞

1. *Japan* is an *empire*.
2. *John* loves his *dog*.
3. Are you fond of *riding*?
4. Have you ever been at *Matsushima*?
5. *Iron* is heavier than *gold*.

[分析] *Japan* は國の名。 *empire* は物の名。 *John* は人の名。 *dog* は動物の名。 *riding* は動作の名。 *Matsushima* は土地の名。 *Iron* と *gold* は共に物質の名なり。

[解説] 人名、地名、物名、動作の名及び性質の名に用ひらるゝ詞を稱して **Noun** と謂ふ。

[定義] Nouns は萬物の名なり。

EXERCISE II.

下の文章にある名詞を指示せよ

1. The tiger is a fierce beast.
2. London is the capital of England.

3. Children like sugar.
4. When will Mr. John come back?
5. Knowledge is power.

EXERCISE III.

下の文章を英文に譯せよ

1. 家康は三河に生まれたり
2. 金は貴とし
3. 上野公園は東京に在り
4. 戦は終れり
5. 太陽は東より出で西に没す
6. 春は來り而して鳥は囀る (chirp)
7. 雪は野に一面に積つて居る

CHAPTER III.

KINDS OF NOUNS.

名詞を分ちて I. **Proper Nouns** (固有名詞), II. **Common Nouns** (普通名詞), III. **Material Nouns** (物質名詞), 及び IV. **Abstract Nouns** (抽象名詞) の四種とす

I. THE PROPER NOUN.

A **Proper Noun** は人名地名等の如く唯一箇物にのみ定限し専稱せらるゝ名詞なり。例へば Japan, London, Napoleon, Iyeyasu 等の如し

[注意] The Proper Noun は文章の何れの位置にあるを問はず必らず a capital letter (大字)を以て書き始む

II. THE COMMON NOUN.

A **Common Noun** は人と事物とを問はず苟も同一種類なれば何れにも通用せらるゝ名詞なり。例へば man, house, tree, book 等の如し

THE COLLECTIVE NOUN.

A **Collective Noun** は普通名詞に屬し集合體の名詞なり。例へば army, fleet, congress, crowd, flock の如し

III. THE MATERIAL NOUN.

A **Material Noun** は物を組織する matter 即ち

substance (物料)となる名詞なり。例へば gold, stone, water, wood, paper の如し

IV. THE ABSTRACT NOUN.

An **Abstract Noun** は物の性質の状態動作を示す名詞なり例へば wisdom, height, pleasure, movement, walking の如し

EXERCISE IV.

下の文章中にある名詞の種類を指示せよ

1. Columbus discovered America.
2. The Ōi-gawa is a large river.
3. The *Asahi* is a battle-ship.
4. There is a flock of sheep.
5. Water is necessary to life.
6. Industry and economy make a man rich.
7. The Imperial Diet is now open.
8. This house is made of wood.

EXERCISE V.

下の文章を英譯せよ

1. 鐵は有益なる金屬なり
2. 富士山は甚だ高き山なり
3. 見るとは信することである
4. 言ふは行ふよりも易し
5. 洋紙は襤褸より造らる
6. 石炭は能く燃ゆ
7. 北海道にては熊が鮭を捕へて食ふ
8. 日本外史は頼山陽が書けり

CHAPTER IV.

THE PRONOUN. 代名詞

1. I asked William to lend *me his* books.
2. Henry stroke *his* dog, and *it* barked at *him*.
3. Mr. James, *you* need not go.

[分析]. I と me は話者自身の名の代りに用ひられ第一の his は對話者の代りに用ひられ。第二の his は話さるゝ者の名の代りに用ひられ。it は犬なる名詞の代りに用ひられ you は

him は Henry なる名詞の代りに用ゐられ you は對話者の名の代りに用ゐらる

[解説]. 人と物とを問はず名詞の代りに用ゐらるゝ詞は何れも Pronoun と稱せらる

[定義]. A Pronoun (代名詞) は名詞の代りに用ゐらるゝ詞なり

代名詞の種類

代名詞に四種あり。曰く **Personal pronouns** (人代名詞)。曰く **Relative pronouns** (關係代名詞)。曰く **Interrogative pronouns** (疑問代名詞)。曰く **possessive pronouns** (所有代名詞) 是なり、

I. 人代名詞

I, thou, you, he, she, it.

以上を人代名詞と謂ふ。人の名の代用を爲せばなり

[解説]. *I* を the *first* person (第一人稱) と云ふ。例せば *I read.* の *I* は話して居る自身を指す。而して二人以上の時には *we* を用ゆ

Thou を the *second* person (第二人稱) と云ふ。例せば *Thou readst* の *Thou* は話し懸けらるゝ人を指す。而して二人以上の時には *you* を用ゆ

但し *you* は近代の英語に於て通常一人にも二人以上にも用ゐらる

He, she 及び *it* は皆 the *third person* (第三人稱) にして話さるゝ人又は物を云ふ。例せば *He reads, she reads, it rises* の如し。

二人以上の人又は二個以上の物が話さるゝ時は總べて *they* を用ゆ。例せば

He reads.	They read.
She reads.	They read.
It rises.	They rise.

2. 關係代名詞

Relative Pronouns は先行の名詞又は代名詞に關係して文章を連結する詞なり。而して其先行の名詞又は代名詞を **Antecedent** (先行詞) と云ふ Relative Pronouns は

who, which, that, what,

にして *who* は人に用ゐる。 *which* は動物及び事物に用ゐる。 *that* は人、動物、及び事物にも用ゐらる。其例次の如し

1. James, *who* was up early, saw the sun rise.

2. I saw a lion, *which* had been caught by a hunter.
3. The traveller *that* arrived last night.
4. The book *that* you gave me, is on the table.
5. *What* he says is all true.

3. 疑問代名詞

Interrogative Pronouns は

who, which, what,

にして。 *who* は人に用ゐる。 *which* は人と事物とに用ゐる。 *what* は事物のみに用ゆ。例へば *Who goes there? Which of the two is the stronger? Which of those ships is the faster? What is sweeter than honey?* の如し

4. 所有代名詞

Possessive pronouns は左の如し

my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their.

是等は名詞の代りに用ゐらるゝのみならず尙又外の名詞を所有す (possess)。例せば

John lost *his* book.

に於て *his* は John's の代りに立つのみならず又 *book* を所有して居る。

[注意] Possessive pronouns を Pronominal Adjectives と云ふ

又所有代名詞に左の形あり

This	hat	is	<i>mine.</i>
”	”	”	<i>yours.</i>
”	”	”	<i>his.</i>
”	”	”	<i>hers.</i>

これは This is *my* hat, this is *your* hat, this is *your* hat, this is *his* hat, this is *her* hat と云ふに同じ

[注意] Yours, hers を *your's*, *her's* と書く可
もらず

EXERCISE VI.

下の文章中にある代名詞の種類を告げよ

1. He can do it.
2. I will go with him.
3. This book is mine and that is yours.
4. We love those who love the truth.
5. Dogs which bark generally do not bite.
6. They saw a star, which (and it) has swept away like lightning.

7. Wilson is the best student that I have ever seen.
8. Take what you like.
9. What is the matter?
10. Who are you?
11. Whom did he speak of?
12. Whose house is that?
13. They knew what it was.
14. Which do you like better, A or B?
15. This doll is hers.
16. I told what you said.
17. He never speaks but complain.
18. Such as do evil will be punished.

[注意] 第一人稱の mine, ours 第二人稱の yours 第三人稱の hers, theirs は名詞を略する時に用ゐる。又關係代名詞の *what* は that which 或は those which の意味にして。 *as* は such, as many, as much, so much の後に用ゐらる

EXERCISE VII.

下の文章中にある名詞を代名詞に改むべし

1. James wants *James's* book, but *James* has lost *James's* book.
2. Mary and Jane learn French, and *Mary* and *Jane* like *French*.
3. That book is *my* book.
4. Is this hat *your* hat?
5. These sticks are *our* sticks.
6. Do you believe *that which* he told us?

CHAPTER V.

THE ADJECTIVE. 詞容形

1. Stand by *this* tree.
2. There are *four* apples,
3. He is a *good* man.

[分析] *this* は名詞の *tree* に加へられて何れの樹なるかを示し。*four* は名詞の *apples* に加へられて若干の林檎なるやを示し。*good* は名詞の *man* に加へられて *man* の如何なる性質の人なるかを示せり

[解説] 名詞に附け加へて名詞の意味を

定限し又は名状する詞は何れも形容詞と稱せらる。約言せば名詞の意味に何物かを附加する詞を形容詞と謂ふ

[定義] An Adjective は名詞の意味に何かを加ふる詞なり

Adjectives を分ちて六種となす曰く。(a) **Qualifying Adjective** (名状形容詞)。(b) **Quantitative Adjective** (量形容詞)。(c) **Numeral Adjective** (數形容詞)。(d) **Demonstrative Adjective** (指示形容詞)。(e) **Distributive Adjective** (分配形容詞)。(f) **Proper Adjective** (固有形容詞)。是なり

(a) Qualifying Adjectives は人又は物の性質状態を表はす形容詞なり。例へば a *bad* boy, a *sick* child の如し。即ち *bad* は boy の性質を示し *sick* は child の状態を示せり

(b) Quantitative Adjectives は物の量を示す形容詞なり。例へば *much* water, *some* bread, *little* sugar の如し

(c) Numeral Adjectives は人又は物の數若くは其序次を表はす形容詞なり。例へば *ten* men, *two* feet, the *third* seat の如し

(d) Demonstrative Adjectives は[此][其]などの如く人又は物を指示する形容詞なり。例へば *this man, that house.* の如し

(e) Distributive Adjectives は人又は物を別々に表はす形容詞なり。例へば *each man, every year, either side* の如し

(f) Proper Adjectives は固有名詞より作られたる形容詞なり。例へば *the Japanese Legation, the English language.* の如し

THE ARTICLE. 冠詞

1. Man walks.
2. A man walks.
3. The man walks.

[分析]. (1)に於ける man は一般の人間を表はし。(2)の A man は man の意味を定限し人間の中の一人を表はし。(3)の例に於ける The man は(2)の場合の如く man の意味を定限し居れども確定したる人を表はす

又左の例を看よ

又左の例を看よ

An apple. An egg. An inkstand
An ox. An urn.

[解説]. *An* は *a* の變體にして其意義に於ては二者毫も異なる所なし。唯だ其定限する名詞が子音の音を以て始まる時は *a* を用ゐ。母音の音を以て始まる時は *an* を用ゆるの差あるのみ

[例外の一]. *H* を以て始まる名詞と雖も *h* の音が響かざる場合には *a* の代りに *an* を用ゆ。例せば *an hour* の如し

[例外の二]. *U* 又は *e* を以て始まる名詞と雖も長く *ユー* と響く場合には *an* の代りに *a* を用ゆ。例せば *a unity, a European* の如し

A, an 及び *the* を稱して The **Articles** (冠詞) と云ふ 其名詞の意義を定限するを以て通例形容詞として看做さる

定冠詞と不定冠詞

A 若しくは *an* を The **Indefinite Article** (不定冠詞) と云ひ。 *the* を The **Definite Article** (定冠詞) と云ふ

EXERCISE VIII.

左の名詞の前に a 若しくは an を冠すべし

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| — cow. | — horse. | — book. | — knife. |
| — yew-tree. | — history. | — ewe. | — order. |
| — umbrella. | — honour. | — wonder. | — heir. |
| — humour. | | | |

EXERCISE IX.

下の文章中にある形容詞の種類を告げよ

1. Kiyomasa was a *brave* man.
2. Are you fond of *English* novels?
3. The boy is *bright*.
4. I saw *three* bears and *five* wolves in the zoological garden.
5. He asked *more* bread to give his dog.
6. Some *Japanese* fables are interesting.
7. I shall be back by *next* Sunday.
8. She was born in the *first* year of Meiji.
9. *That* carpenter worked hard all day.
10. There are *many* houses on *each* side of the road.

11. We expect him *every* moment to come.
12. Few people can speak Russian in Japan.

EXERCISE X.

各空所に適當なる形容詞若しくは冠詞若しくは兩者を充たすべし

1. The mountain is —.
2. The fox is —.
3. Japan is — country.
4. He is — of understanding
5. You are — at drawing.
6. The ox can carry — burden.
7. — rising makes — man healthy.
8. — iron bridge is stronger than — bridge.
9. It is — in summer, but — in winter.
10. This apple tastes —.
11. I saw — hen, — ewe, and — wonderfully fat cot, in — meadow, by the river.
12. We drove about for — hour in — one-horse wagon.

[解説] 以上の例に於て一個の本働詞 (principal verb) たる *come* が have, has, am, are, is, may, can, shall, will なる語を其前に取るに由り其意味に相違を來たせり若し是等の字が其前に無かりせば上例の如き種々の意味は出で來らざるべし 換言せば *come* なる働詞は是等の字の助を借りて其意味に變化を生ずるものとす。故に是等の語を稱して **Auxiliary Verbs** (助働詞) と云ふ。

EXERCISE XI.

下の文章中にある働詞の種類を告ぐべし

1. The bird sings in the tree.
2. Gold is heavy.
3. The stars twinkle.
4. He killed a snake.
5. The *Hakkenden* was written by Bakin.
6. She speaks English very well.
7. The children found a nest.
8. They laugh at the countryman.
9. We were taught history by him.

10. Three ships sink in the sea.
11. He turned his face.
12. You must be silent.
13. Velvet feels smooth.
14. The table was turned.
15. I wrote to my father last night.
16. My brother is writing a letter.
17. Does the wind blow?

EXERCISE XII.

下の文章中に適當なる働詞を充たすべし

1. A horse —.
2. Here the robin —.
3. If I had wings, I would—away to find the foot of the rainbow.
4. On the nest there—a bird.
5. He will—his wheat, and take it to the barn.
6. The miller—the corn into meal.
7. The child likes to—tricks.
8. The well was so deep that the fox could not —out.

下文の空所に適當なる働詞を充たして完全なる文章とせよ

By the side of the road — a beautiful tree. High up on the tree — a beautiful vine. Upon the vine — beautiful grapes. Mr. Fox — along, smells the grapes, and thinks to himself, "I must have them." So he — and — ; but he cannot — the grapes, for they are very high. At last he becomes — and walks off, saying to himself, "I do not care; I know they are sour grapes.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ADVERBS. 副詞

1. He speaks *slowly*.
2. The river is *very* deep.
3. You came *too* soon.

[分析] *slowly* は働詞 *speaks* に添ふて其の意味に何かを加へ *very* は形容詞 *deep* に添ふて其意味に何かを加へ *too* は副詞 *soon* に添ふて其の意味に何かを加ふ

[解説] 此の如く或方法に依りて働詞,

形容詞,又は他の副詞の意味を限る詞を **Adverb** と稱す

[定義] An Adverb は通常分ちて三種とす (1) **Simple Adverb** (單純副詞) (2) **Interrogative Adverb** (疑問副詞) (3) **Relative Adverb** (關係副詞) 是れなり

(1) The **Simple Adverb** は種々の異なる意味にて他の詞の意味を限制す今其異なる意味に従ひて六種に分つ

- (a) The Adverb of Manner. (方法副詞)
- (b) " " " Quantity. (量副詞)
- (c) " " " Number. (數副詞)
- (d) " " " Time. (時副詞)
- (e) " " " Place. (場所副詞)
- (f) " " " Affirming or Denying
(應否副詞)

(a) The Adverb of Manner. とは如何様に事物が爲さるゝかを示す副詞なり。例へば He did it *thus*; he did it *well*; she treats the cat *kindly*. の如し

(b) The Adverb of Quantity. とは何程まで事物があるかを示す副詞なり。例へば We are

much pleased; it is *almost* impossible; you are *very* good. の如し

(c) The Adverb of Number. とは物事が何回又は何番にあるかを示す副詞なり例へば I went to America *thrice*; he came *no more*; *first* I read a book, *secondly* I wrote a letter, and *thirdly* I sang a song. の如し

(d) The Adverb of Time. とは時刻を示す副詞なり。例へば *Now* is the time; I will call on him *to-morrow*; you must come *soon*. の如し

(e) The Adverb of Place. とは場所を示す副詞なり。例へば We will remain *here*; he stood *behind*; he is known *far* and *near*. の如し

(f) Adverb of affirming or denying. とは應否の返答を示す副詞なり。例へば John said *yes*, but James said *no*. の如し

(2) The **Interrogative Adverb** とは疑問に用ゐらる副詞なり今之を意味上より下の六種に分つ

(a) Manner. (有様) (b) Quantity. (分量)
(c) Number (數) (d) Time (時) (e) Place (場所)
(f) Cause (理由)

(a) Manner は例へば *How* is your father の如し

(b) Quantity は例へば *How much* do you want? の如し

(c) Number は例へば *how many* are there? の如し

(d) Time は例へば *when* will you come back? の如し

(e) Place は 例へば *Where* do you live? の如し

(f) Cause は例へば *Why* are you so cruel? の如し

(3) The **Relative Adverb** とは疑問副詞が疑問の意に用ゐられずして関係の意味に用ひらるゝ時の副詞をいふ故に又之を The **Conjunctive Adverb** (接續副詞) といふ。例へば I know *where* you live; I will tell you *why* he did say so. の如し

副詞の構成

副詞は多くは形容詞に *ly* を附して之を作る例へば *slow*, *slowly*, *wise*, *wisely* の如し。y を語尾に有し其前に母音無き形容詞は *ly* を加へて副詞に變ずるに方りて先づ y を *i* に變じて之を作るべ

し。例へば pretty, prettily の如し然れども語尾が y なるも母音之に先立つ時は其の形容詞に單に ly を加ふべし。例へば coy, coyly の如し尤も gay, gaily の如きは例外なり

又 ly を語尾に有する形容詞は單に e を y に變じて副詞となす。例へば single, singly, able, ably, terrible, terribly の如し

EXERCISE XIII.

下の文章中にある副詞の種類を告げよ。詳言せば單純副詞, 疑問副詞, 又は關係副詞を指摘せよ

1. The boy walks fast.
2. I saw him yesterday.
3. Let us try now.
4. He speaks quickly.
5. The stars are very bright.
6. The king was much loved by his people.
7. Where are you going?
8. When do you start for America?
9. How long did you stay in England?

10. Wait a bit till I come back.
11. I will tell you why he was so late.
12. How is he getting along?
13. Few men are always happy.
14. This is not good enough.
15. Perhaps he is mistaken.

EXERCISE XIV.

下の文を英文に譯すべし

1. 該王は臣民に能く愛せらる
2. 彼は聲を上げて叫んだ
3. 餘り早口に語るな
4. 此本は左程六つかしくない
5. 私は決して之を忘れますまい
6. あの人は何時來るか御承知ですか
7. 彼はひどく傷けられた (badly)
8. 貴君はそれを御存じないのですか
9. 御出でなすつた方が宜いでせう
10. 好機會は常にあります
11. 誰も内に居らなかつた
12. 鳥が可愛らしく歌ふて居る
13. 狐は狡猾に其周圍を見廻したり

14. 私は昨日二度あの人を尋ねたが不在であつた
 15. 明朝早く出立しやうじやありませんか

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PREPOSITION. 前置詞

1. He placed his hat on the table.
2. I bought the book for her.

[分析]. 第一例の文章に於ては on なる語は名詞 table と動詞 placed との關係を表はし、第二例の文章に於ては for なる語は代名詞 her と動詞 bought との關係を表はせり

[解説]. 名詞又は代名詞の前に置かれ其名詞又は代名詞と他の詞との關係を表はす語を前置詞と云ふ。一言せば前置詞とは詞と詞の意味上の關係を表はさんが爲め之を結合する詞なり

[定義]. A Preposition は名詞又は代名詞の前に置かれて其の名詞又は代名詞と他の詞と何等の關係を表はかを示す詞なり

前置詞の後に置かるゝ名詞又は代名詞を Object (賓辭) と稱す

下に重なる前置詞を擧ぐ

about	between	past
above	beyond	regarding
across	but	round
after	by	save
against	concerning	since
along	down	through
amid }	during	till
amidst }	except	to
among }	for	toward }
amongst }	from	towards }
around	in	under
at	into	until
before	notwithstanding	up
behind	of	with
below	off	within
beneath	on }	without
beside	upon }	
besides	over	

[注意] 上表中の或前置詞は屢副詞にも用ゐらるゝことあり

二個又は二個以上の前置詞相合せることあり之を A Compound Preposition (複合前置詞) 又は Prepositional Phrase (前置詞句) と稱す。例へば as to, in spite of, for the sake of, on account of, by means of の如し

EXERCISE XV.

下の文章中にある前置詞を指示し且つ前後の詞との關係を述べべし

1. Tarō went to school.
2. He arrived at Kyōto.
3. The ship sailed from Nagasaki.
4. Draw a circle round a given centre.
5. Let us go to Uyeno Park next Saturday.
6. He has not come until now.
7. Come along with me.
8. Mount Fuji is covered with snow.
9. Since that time I have never seen him.
10. The dog is swimming across the river.

11. He spoke on behalf of others.
12. The carriage stopped in front of the gate.
13. The baby cried out at the top of its voice.
14. Whose is that book on the table?
15. The rat ran out of its hole.

EXERCISE XVI.

下の文章中の空所に適當なる前置詞を充たすべし

A blind man and a lame man sat—a tree.
“Where are you going?” said the blind man—the lame man.

“I would like to go—town,” replied the lame man, “but I can not walk.”

“I would like to go—town,” said blind man, “but I can not see.”

“Well,” the lame man said, “if you will be feet—me, I will be eyes—you.”

“Agreed,” answered the blind man, so the blind man lifted the lame man—his back, and started merrily—the town.

EXERCISE XII.

適當なる前置詞を下の文章の空所に充たす
べし

1. I have fifteen eggs——my basket.
2. When we were out——play, Jack was with us.
3. She was safe and sound, but crying——fear.
4. High up——the tree grows a beautiful vine.
——the vine hang beautiful prapes.
5. He was clever——his age.
6. Paper is made——rags.
7. Children grow like weeds——the sunshine.
8. This house is made——wood.
9. Put some salt——a glass of water. Stir it.
What happens——the salt?
10. The home is——an island——a beautiful lake.

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. 私は一の小河を知つて居ります、
2. 小河の傍に一本の樹が生えて居ります、
3. 樹の中に一の鳥の巢があります、
4. 巢の上に一羽の鳥が座はつて居ります、
5. 小河が鳥に向つて歌ひます、
6. 小さき鳥よ何故お前さんは巢の上にそんなに久しく座はるのですか其譯を話して下さい、
7. 私は私の巢の中に四つの小さき卵を持つて居りますそして彼等を暖かくして遣らねばなりません、
8. 卵の中に小さな鳥が居ります、
9. 彼等は寒かつたなら死んで仕舞ませう、
10. 私は私の暖かい胸の下に彼等を蔽ひ隠しませう、
11. 直ぐ餌を與へねばなりません四つの小さい口があるでせうから、

以上を用ゆる語彙

grows; sit; to keep warm; were cold; hide;
breast; feed.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CONJUNCTION. 接續詞

1. John and William are brothers.
2. He is poor, but he is honest.
3. To injure another because he has injured us is both foolish and wicked.

[分析]. 第一例の and なる語は名詞 John と William とを連結し。第二例の but なる語は He is poor 及び he is honest の二文章を連結し。第三例の because なる語は To injure another なる句と he has injured us なる文章を連結す

[解説]. 詞と詞, 文章と文章, 及び文章の句と句又は句と文章とを連結するに用ひらるゝ詞を Conjunction と稱す

[定義]. A Conjunction とは詞, 文章又は句を結び付くる詞なり

主要なる接續詞を擧ぐれば下の如し

although,	because,	either,	if,
and,	both,	except,	lest,
as,	but,	for,	unless,

neither,	or,	than,	though,
nevertheless,	since,	that,	whether,
nor,	so,	then,	yet,

Conjunction の中にて相対照して用ひらるゝ者あり之を **Corresponsive Conjunction** (照應接續詞) といふ下の如し

both.....and,	whether.....or,
if.....then,	as.....as,
though.....yet,	so.....as,
either.....or,	so.....that,
neither.....nor,	

尙ほ此外 not only.....but also, as soon.....as, no sooner.....than の如きあり。何れも數語連結して接續詞となれるものと知るべし

EXERCISE XIX.

下の文章中にある接續詞を撮摘し且つ其の理由を述べよ

1. Birds fly, and fish swim.
2. If you go, I will remain.

3. Spring is warm, but winter is cold.
4. It must be either good or bad.
5. You are taller than I.
6. You may miss, unless you make haste.
7. As soon as the sun goes down, bats come out of their holes.
8. Take both your hat and stick.
9. He is beloved by all, because he is a good man.
10. My brother said that he was sick.
11. Be diligent, or you will fail.
12. The rat will play while the cat is away.
13. He went to sleep, for he had been tired.
14. They say that the house we just passed is on sale.
15. Not only do I pardon you, but I thank you.

EXERCISE XX.

下の文章を英譯せよ

1. 假令爾我を殺すとも我爾を信用せん
(信用する = *to confide in*),

2. もつと早く歩行きませう汽車に乗り後れなひため、
3. あなたは餘まり早口で話すから私には解からない、
4. あなたかあなたの兄さんかどちらかが間違つて居るに相違なひ (間違つて居る = *to be mistaken*)、
5. 其も此もどちらも間に合はぬ (間に合ふ = *will do*)、

CHAPTER X.

THE INTERJECTION. 感歎詞

1. Oh! how I loved him!
2. Hallo! who goes there?

[分析]. 第一例の Oh なる語は喜悅を示し。第二例の Hallo は呼び懸ける語なり

[解説]. 凡べて喜怒哀樂驚愕等の感情を表はす詞を感歎詞と稱す。而して文章の中へ投入せらるゝを以て間投詞と稱せらる

[定義]. An Interjection とは心の感動を

表はさんが爲めに文章中へ投げられたる詞又は音響なり

EXERCISE XXI.

下の文章中にある感歎詞を撮摘し且つ何が故に感歎詞なるかを語れ

1. Hush! there comes a rat.
2. Alas! he is dead.
3. Hurrah! this is good sport.
4. Adieu, adieu! my native land fades out of my sight.
5. Fie! you cursed fellow!
6. Ah! what a sad news!
7. Oh! I see. It is Mr. A.
8. Hark! what voice is this?
9. Pshaw! how can you be so cruel?
10. Heigh-ho! I am so tired.

EXERCISE XXII.

1. 下記の如き雛形に倣ひて紙又は石板の上

に縦横の線を引き下に掲ぐる諸文中の各語を類別せよ

又口頭にて一々品詞を擧示するも可なり

Interjection.	Conjunction.	Preposition.	Adverb.	Verb.	Adjective.	Pronoun.	Noun.

I.

A little kid stood on the roof of a house. As he looked down, he saw a wolf passing by. "Oh!" he cried, "who cares for the wolf?" The wolf smiled as he said, "It is the roof that makes you so brave, my fine fellow. If you were in the field, how you would run!"

II.

Once upon a time there lived a good old man

who had four sons. The sons had not learned to be good; they often quarrelled with one another.

This made their father's heart ache.

One day he called them to him. In his hand he held a bundle of sticks.

"Here, my boys," he said, "try to break this bundle of sticks for me."

Each one tried with all his might, but the sticks were too stout for him.

Then the father untied the bundle, gave each one a stick, and asked him to break it; this he could easily do.

"See, my sons," the old man said, "the stick is easily broken when it is alone, but the bundle you could not harm. In union is strength."

PART II.

CHAPTER XI.

MODIFICATIONS OF NOUNS. 名詞の變化

The Noun に四種の變化あり。曰く **Number** (數), **Gender** (性), **Case** (格), 及び **Person** (人稱) 是れなり

I. NUMBER IN NOUN. 數

Number とは一箇と二箇以上とを區別する名詞の變化にして一箇の時は之を the **Singular Number** (單數) といひ。二箇以上の時は之を the **Plural Number** (複數) といふ。例へば a boy, a hat, a book といへば the Singular Number にして boys, hats, books といへば the Plural Number なり

複數之作方

I. 名詞の複數を作るには其單數に **S** を附するを通則とす。例へば下の如し

單數	複數
girl	girls
boat	boats
lamp	lamps
chair	chairs
pencil	pencils

2. s, sh, ch (kの如く響かざる), x, 又は z を以て終る名詞を複數となすには單數に es を附すべし。例へば

單數	複數
gas	gases
bush	bushes
branch	branches
box	boxes
topaz	topazes

詞尾に o なる vowel を有する名詞も亦前の方法に依るものとす例せば

單數	複數
echo	echoes
cargo	cargoes
potato	potatoes

[例外] ch が k の如く響くときは單に s のみを附するを通則とす。例へば monarch, monarchs, epoch, epochs の如し

3. 詞尾が y にして一子音を以て先んせらるるときは y を i に變じ之に es を附す。例へば

單數	複數
sky	skies
fly	flies
cry	cries

但し語尾が y にして其前に一母音あるときは單に s を附すべし。例へば boy, boys, ray, rays の如し

詞の中間にある母音のみを變化して複數を作ることあり。之を Irregular Plural (不規則的複數)といふ。例へば

單數	複數
man	men
woman	women
tooth	teeth
louse	lice
goose	geese

4. 詞尾に f 或は fe を有せる名詞は f 又は fe を ves に變じて複數を作る。例へば

單數	複數
life	<i>lives</i>
leaf	<i>leaves</i>
wolf	<i>wolves</i>
wife	<i>wives</i>
calf	<i>calves</i>

此外に例外と稱すべき者下の如し

(a) 名詞の單數に en を加へて複數を作ることあり。例へば

單數	複數
ox	<i>oxen</i>
child	<i>children</i>
brother	<i>brethren</i>

(b) 名詞の單複共に同形なるものあり。例へば

單數	複數
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
fish	fish
swine	swine
salmon	salmon

dozen	dozen
cannon	cannon

[注意]. 上の如く單複共に同形の名詞は單數として用ゐる時には a 又は one の字を其前に置くべし例へば a fish, one sheep の如し

EXERCISE XXII.

下の文章中の名詞を複數に變ずべし

1. By the brook there grows a *tree*.
2. A *sailor's home* is a *ship*.
3. Here is the *barn* with its open *door*.
4. The *ox* looks at the dog with wide open eyes.
5. A *sheep* is lying down on the meadow.
6. The *lady's bonnet* is on the table.
7. A *mouse* is playing on the floor.

EXERCISE XXIII.

下に掲ぐる名詞の複數を作れ

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. bird | 6. hero | 11. church |
| 2. cow | 7. brush | 12. key |
| 3. star | 8. knife | 13. thief |
| 4. day | 9. school | 14. loaf |
| 5. box | 10. duty | 15. city |

EXERCISE XXIV.

下の名詞の單數を作れ

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. nails | 6. cups |
| 2. officers | 7. wives |
| 3. leaves | 8. volcanoes |
| 4. series | 9. valleys |
| 5. staves (杖) | 10. species |

[注意] 上の練習中に擧げたる例にて
單複共に同形の語あり

EXERCISE XXV.

下の文章中にある名詞の數の誤を正せ

1. George has two stick.
2. Three man were killed.
3. There are two cat and three mouse.
4. Have you ever seen an oxen?
5. He gave me a pencils.
6. You see a stars in the skies.
7. This school has two thousand student.
8. The wolves eats the poor lambs.

9. The crab has one pair of scissor.
10. In Asakusa Park there are many monkey.

II. GENDER IN NOUNS. 性

Gender (性)とは名詞の男女性を區別する變化を云ふ

Gender (性)に四種あり (1) **Masculine Gender** (男性) (2) **Feminine Gender** (女性) (3) **Common Gender** (通性) (4) **Neuter Gender** (無性)是れなり

(1) The Masculine Gender は名詞の男性を指示す。例へば man, boy, father, son, brother, king 等の如し

(2) The Feminine Gender は名詞の女性を指示す。例へば woman, girl, mother, sister, daughter, queen 等の如し

(3) The Common Gender は男女兩性の何れにも通用し得る名詞を指示す。例へば parent, child, friend, person, neighbor 等の如し

(4) The Neuter Gender は無生物を指示す。例へば house, tree, stone の如し

男性名詞を變じて女性となすに三種の方法あり (1) 語尾の變化 (2) 語の變化 (3) 語の前又は後に他の語を置く

(1) 語尾の變化

Masculine

abbot
actor
count
lion
master

Feminine

abbes
actress
countess
lioness
mistress

(2) 語の變化

Masculine

father
boy
son
brother
bull (or ox)

Feminine

mother
girl
daughter
sister
cow

(3) 語の前後に他語を置く

Masculine

grand-father
landlord
man-servant

Feminine

grand-mother
landlady
maid-servant

he-goat she-goat
bridegroom bride

EXERCISE XXVI.

下の文章中にある名詞の性を告げよ。

1. Which is more ferocious, the *tiger* or the *tigress*?
2. How many *teachers* are there in your school?
3. His *sister* speaks English very well.
4. We went to Mukojima with some of our *frinds* yesterday.
5. Do you see that *bird*?
6. My *uncle* lives in Tokyo.
7. The *elephant* is bigger than the *lion*.
8. I received a letter from a *cousin*.
9. The *world* is full of *heroes*.
10. When will your *brother* start for America?

III. CASE. 格

Case (格)とは名詞と他の名詞との關係を表はす變化なり

Caseに三種あり。曰く (I) **Nominative Case**

(主格) (2) **Possessive Case** (所有格) (3) **Objective Case** (目的格) 是れなり

(1) The Nominative Case は名詞が働詞に對して subject (主辭) 即ち發動者たる關係を有するときの形なり。例へば The girl sings といへば girl は *sing* に對する主格なり

(2) The Possessive Case は名詞が所有者を示す形なり。例へば This is Smith's hat といへば Smith's は所有格なり

(3) Object Case は名詞が働詞又は前置詞に對して目的物たる關係を有する形なり。例へば He struck the dog といへば dog は *struck* に對して目的格なるが如し

[注意] 所有格の符號は apostrophe 即ち略字符の ['] と s を用ふ

EXERCISE XXVII.

下の文章に於て名詞の格を指示し且つ其理由を告げよ

1. Bees make honey.
2. America was discovered by Columbus.

3. He is studying mathematics.
4. Mr. A has come to my father's house.
5. Children should obey their parents.
6. We ought to be kind to poor people.
7. I bought it at Maruya's.
8. Mr. Kimura's son will graduate at the Higher Commercial School this year.
9. Hideyoshi was a native of Owari.
10. My brother's horse is very swift.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

下の語を用ゐて文を作るべし

1. Earth (*nominative case*), sun, round, revolves.
2. River (*nom.*), foot, flows, hill, at, of, the.
3. Cow (*nom.*), milk, us, gives.
4. He (*nom.*), hard, study.
5. Kyoto (*nom.*), beautiful, most, a, city.
6. Snow (*nom.*), deep, in, Echigo, winter months, during.
7. A post-boy (*nom.*), a letter, brought, me, this morning.

8. You (*nom.*), kindly, will, this sentence, explain, me, (疑問)
 9. I (*nom.*), fond, fishing, of.
 10. Their duty (*nom.*), is, guard, shore.

[注意] 名詞の主格と目的格とは常に同形なり。例へば *Columbus discovered America. America was discovered by Columbus.* の如し

名詞の所有格を作るに二法あり

1. 所有格の單數は主格の單數に apostrophe (略字符) と s (即ち 's) を附して作る。例へば boy, boy's; girl, girl's の如し。

但し主格の單數が s 又は ss の語尾を有する場合には時として單に apostrophe のみを附し s を省くことあり。是れ音調を好くせんがためなり。然れども斯かる場合に於ても尙ほ s を加ふるを可とす。例せば James' book, the mistress' orders とするよりも James's book, the mistress's orders とするを可とす

2. 所有格の複數は主格の複數に apostrophe のみを附して作らる。例へば boys, boys'; girls, girls' の如し但し主格の複數が s の語尾を有せざるときは apostrophe と s とを加ふべし。例へば women, women's の如し

EXERCISE XXIX.

下の名詞に就きて所有格の單複兩數を示せ

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. cat | 6. week | 11. king |
| 2. ox | 7. gentleman | 12. queen |
| 3. heaven | 8. father | 13. enemy |
| 4. parent | 9. child | 14. ostrich |
| 5. lady | 10. fox | 15. tortois |

IV. PERSON IN NOUNS. 人稱

The Person (人稱)とは話す人 (the speaker) か。話し懸けらるゝ人 (the person spoken to) か。將た話さるゝ人 (the person spoken of) か其孰れなるかを示めず文法上の形を謂ふ

[注意] 人稱の事は代名詞の部に於て人代名詞の條を参考せば了解し易かるべし

人稱の種類

人稱を the *first* person, the *second* person, the *third* person の三つに分つ。第一人稱とは話す人 第二人稱とは話し懸けらるゝ人。第三人稱とは話さるゝ人又は物を示めず。其例左の如し

1. I, Henry, promise to help the child.
2. Henry, do you promise to help the child?
3. Henry promises to help the child.

上の例に由て見らるゝ如く第一人稱と第二人稱とは代名詞を借らざれば其人稱を示めすと能はず。獨り第三の文に於ては代名詞なくして自から其人稱を顯はせり

EXERCISE XXX.

左の文章中名詞を撰擇し其人稱を告げよ

1. Toil on, brave boy; for labour conquers all things.
2. Japan is said to be the Great Britain of the East.
3. We moderns (近世の人々) have many improvements that our forefathers (祖先) did not possess.
4. Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth.
5. Thank Roger Bacon, ye old men, that ye can see, for he invented spectacles.

CHAPTER XII.

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

形容詞の比較

形容詞は **Comparison** (比較) といへる變化によりて二物又は二物以上の性質數量等の比較を爲し得るなり而して此の比較には three degrees (三つの階級) あり曰く。(1) The **Positive Degree** (原級)。(2) The **Comparative Degree** (比較級)。(3) The **Superlative Degree** (最上級) 是なり

(1) The **Positive Degree** とは原形の儘にて何の變化もなき形容詞なり。例へば good, bad, sweet, bitter の如し

(2) The **Comparative Degree** とは原級に比して更に性質數量等の多き形容詞なり而して之を作くるには通常原級に er を加ふ。例へば sweet, sweeter; bright, brighter の如し

(3) The **Superlative Degree** とは比較級に比して更に性質數量等の多き形容詞なり而して之を作くるには通常原級に est を加ふ。例へば sweet, sweetest; bright, brightest の如し

原級の形容詞に er を加へて比較級を作り est を加へて最上級を作るは常に one syllable (一熟音) の場合にして two syllables (二熟音) より成る形容詞の多數及び二單音以上の凡ての形容詞は er の代りに more 及び est の代りに most を原級の形容詞の前に置くべし例へば more beautiful, most beautiful, more correct, most correct の如し

語尾が母音 e にて終りたる形容詞は先づ e を除きて然る後 er 及び est を通加すべし。例へば rude + er = ruder; rude + est = rudest の如し

語尾が子音にして其前に母音のある形容詞は先づ語尾の子音を一つ重ねたる後 er 及び est を加ふべし。例へば red + d + er = redder; red + d + est = reddest; sad + d + er = sadder; sad + d + est = saddest の如し

語尾が y にして其前に子音のある形容詞は先づ y を i に變じて然る後 er 及び est を加ふべし例へば happy + i + er = happier; happy + i + est = happiest の如し

上述の規則方法に據らずして全然不規則に形を變じて比較級及び最上級を作る形容詞あり其重なるものは下の如し。

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
good	better	best
bad } evil }	worse	worst
many	more	most
little	less	least
much	more	most
old	older } elder }	oldest } eldest }
far	farther } further }	farthest } furthest }

EXERCISE XXXI.

下の形容詞の比較級及び最上級を作れ

- | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. cold | 9. tender | 17. excellent |
| 2. dear | 10. strong | 18. careless |
| 3. clever | 11. good | 19. faithful |
| 4. full | 12. short | 20. horrid |
| 5. grand | 13. little | 21. fat |
| 6. long | 14. hot | 22. high |
| 7. slender | 15. safe | 23. soft |
| 8. proud | 16. useful | 24. pretty |

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

副詞の比較

副詞も形容詞の如く Comparison (比較) を爲すことを得。而して多数の副詞は *more* を加へて比較級を作り *most* を附して最上級を作る。例へば *sweetly, more sweetly, most sweetly* の如し

但し僅少の副詞は *er* 及び *est* を加へて比較級及び最上級を作るものあり下の如し

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
early	earlier	earliest
fast	faster	fastest
often	oftener	oftenest
soon	sooner	soonest

此外 Irregular Comparison (不合則比較) なるものあり下の如し

原級	比較級	最上級
well	better	best
badly, ill, evilly	worse	worst
much	more	most

little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
—	further	furthest

EXERCISE XXXII.

下の副詞の比較級及び最上級を作れ

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. soon | 7. fast |
| 2. slowly | 8. early |
| 3. well | 9. wisely |
| 4. near | 10. quickly |
| 5. beautifully | 11. hastily |
| 6. late | 12. rapidly |

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF VERBS.

動詞の諸形

動詞は名詞の如く其形を變ず。即ち名詞の如くに單數複數の別あり。又代名詞の如くに第一。第二。第三の人稱 (person) あり。例せば I

walk. と言へば *walk* なる働詞は第一人稱にして單數なり。 *you walk* と言へば *walk* は第二人稱にして其數 (number) は *you* の數によりて單數にも複數にも爲り。 *He walks.* と言へば *walk* は第三人稱の單數。 *They walk* と言へば *walk* は第三人稱の複數なり

I. THE TENSE. 働詞の時

働詞は又 The **Tense** (時)あり。 *tense* とは *time* の意味にして文法の術語なり

凡る物事は唯だ三種の時に於て爲さるゝものなり。即ち現在に於てか。過去に於てか又は未來に於て爲さるゝことに定まりて居る

例せば *I walk* と言へば歩行と言ふ働が現在に於て行はるゝ故 *walk* は the **Present** tense なり。 *I walked* と言へば過去に於て行はるゝゆへ the **Past** tense なり。 *I shall walk* と言へば未來に於て行はるゝゆへ The **Future** tense なり

然れども此三種の時には各 the perfect (完了) と稱する別の形ありて現在過去又は未來の働が今正さに成り了りたることを示す。例せば *I have walked* と言へば予の歩行が現在に於て正さに了

はれるを示めす。故に之を the **Present Perfect** Tense (完了現在) と稱す。

I had walked と言へば予の歩行が或過去に於て正さに了りたるを示す。故に之を the **Past Perfect** Tense (完了過去) と稱す

I shall have walked と言へば予の歩行が或る未來に於て正さに了らるならむとの意味を有す。故に之を **Future Perfect** Tense (完了未來) と稱す

今通常の現在。過去。未來を The primary tenses (本時)。 The perfect tenses を The secondary tenses (副時)とも稱す

THE PRIMARY TENSES.

<i>The Present tense.</i>	<i>I walk.</i>
<i>The Past tense.</i>	<i>I walked.</i>
<i>The Future tense.</i>	<i>I shall walk.</i>

THE SECONDARY TENSES.

<i>The Present perfect tense.</i>	<i>I have walked.</i>
<i>The Past perfect tense.</i>	<i>I had walked.</i>
<i>The Future perfect tense.</i>	<i>I shall have walked.</i>

EXERCISE XXXIII.

下の文章中の働詞を過去に變すべし

1. The brook *makes* the grass grow.
2. The little birds *like* the brook.
3. They *can* see their faces in it.
4. The brook sings as it *runs*.
5. The trees *grow* near the brook.
6. The little birds *drink* from the brook.

下の文章の the past tense を現在に變すべし

Jack and Joe were twin brothers, aged six. They lived in a large city.

There was no green grass near their house. Not a green tree grew near their home.

They played marbles on the brick sidewalk, and ran races around the square.

They had never seen a crow, nor a sheep, nor a robin.

When spring came they never knew about the violets and apple blossoms.

II. THE MOOD. 法

1. I come
2. I can come.
3. I shall come, if I have time.
4. come again.

[解説]. 同じく是れ[來る]と云ふ意味なれども以上の四文の如くに其言ひ方を異にせり即ち第一は單に[來る]と云ふことを説き。第二は來ることが[出来る]と云ふことを説き。第三は[若し時があるならば來らむ]とて條件を附けて言ひ。第四は[來れ]と命令の意味を言ひ顯はせり。此四様の言ひ方を英文法にては働詞の Mood (法) と稱す。

働詞の法 (mood) に四種あり。第一を The **Indicative mood** (直説法)。第二を The **Potential mood** (可能法)。第三を The **Subjunctive mood** (接續法)。第四を The **Imperative mood** (命令法) と謂ふ

I. THE INDICATIVE MOOD. 直説法

[定義]. 直説法とは一の行爲が[成さる]

とか又は[成されたり]とか又は[成さるべし]と云ふことを單に説き又は公言す。其例下の如し

I walk. I walked. I shall walk. When I saw him, he was glad. He has sent me a book. I had finished this letter, when he came to see me. I shall have finished when you come to see me.

以上の例の如く直説法は六種の時 (the six tenses) を網羅す。換言すれば六種の時は直説法にて言ひ顯はさる

II. THE POTENTIAL MOOD. 可能法

次の法を The **Potential mood** (可能法) と謂ふ。吾人は一の行爲を成しても[差支ない]。又は[成し得る]力を有す。例せば I may read. 又は I can read. の如し。又吾人は一つの事を成さねばならぬ必要に迫まることあり。例せば I must read. の如し。又吾人は義務として一つの事を爲さねばならぬことあり。例せば children should obey their parents. の如し

斯の如く差支ない (may)。爲し能ふ (can)。是非爲さねばならぬ (must)。義務として爲さねばならぬ (should or ought to) ことを言ひ顯はす場合には The Potential mood (可能法) を用ゆ。

III. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. 接續法

[若し時があれば來らむ]と言へば[來る]と云ふ事は確定せず[時があれば]と云ふ一の條件に依りて起るものとす。又[假令彼れ我れを殺さう共我彼を信用せん]と言へば是亦[我を殺す]と決定したるにあらずして一の假定たるに過ぎず。今是等の條件を附して或る事を言ひ顯はす法を The **Subjunctive Mood** (接續法) と謂ふ。

1. I shall come, if I have time.
2. Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him.
3. I will not unless you go with me.
4. Take care lest you fall.

上例に於て 'if I have time,' 'Though He slay me,' 'unless you go with me,' 'lest you fall.' が接續法にして。此法の前には大概 if なる接續詞あり。又 unless, though, lest などの接續詞に由て先立たるゝとあり

直説法に於ては第二。第三人稱に於て働詞に變化あれ共接續法に於ては此變化なし。

IV. THE IMPERATIVE MOOD. 命令法

The **Imperative Mood** (命令法) とは一の事を爲せよと命令又は教誨する法なり。其例下の如し

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Do this at once. | 4. Obey your parents, my |
| 2. Walk faster. | boys. |
| 3. March, soldiers. | 5. Don't be disappointed. |

命令法は[今爲せ]又は[明日爲せ]など言ふ如く現在及び未來の行爲のみを顯はす故に此法には唯だ The present tense と The future tense なる二個の[時]あるのみ

又命令を鄭寧に言ひ顯はす時は直接法の未來と同じく *will* を用ゆ。例せば鄭寧なる長官であれば下役に何事か爲せよと命ずる時 Do this. と言はずして You will do this と言ふべし

EXERCISE XXXIV.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

下の文を英文に譯すべし

1. 直はウキリアムに在り。曲はヘンリーに在り

2. 段々暑くなります
3. あの人は立腹した
4. 彼は罰せらるゝならむ
5. 彼は罰せられぬでせうか
6. 誰が撰擧されましたか (過去并完了過去の二様に譯すべし)
7. 私は今朝朝飯を喰べる前公園を散歩しました
8. 暑中休暇前には此本を皆讀み終はるでせう
9. 足下はひどく勉強したから試験に及第したのだ
10. 此本は私のです

EXERCISE XXXV.

THE POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. 私は今日競走を見に往つても宜しうございますか
2. あなたは水泳が出来ますか
3. 私は小供の時に高い木に登ぼれた
4. あの人は思ひ違ひをして居たかも知れぬ
(註) 思ひ違ひをして居る = to be mistaken

5. あなたは試みさへしたならば成し遂げ
たろうに
(註) 成し遂げる = to perform.
6. あなたは試みさへしたならば成し遂げ
たかも知れない
7. 人は其職務を忠實に盡くさねばならぬ
(職務を盡くす = to do one's duty.)
8. 私はどうあつても一週間の中に之を爲
し了らねばならぬ(どうあつても = by any
means.)

EXERCISE XXXVI.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. 若しあなたが明日此處に御出なさるな
ら大層面白い物を何か見せて上げませう
2. あなたが最初に話さないと誰も話します
まい
3. 假令彼は貧乏にせよ如何に自から重んず
べきかは知つて居る
4. 試験に落第してはいけないから頻りと勉
強して居ります

5. 假令彼がそんな覺えが無いと言つても確
に彼が其悪戯を爲したに違ひない
(註) 覺えが無いと言ふ = deny the thing. 悪
戯 = the trick.
6. 若しあなたが約束を守らないと私はあな
たを正直な人だと思ひますまひ
(註) 約束を守る = to keep one's word.

III. THE VOICE. 調

Transitive Verbs には The **Voice** なるものあり
之を譯して調と謂ふ。而して the Voice に二種あ
り。云く The **Active Voice** (發働調)。云く The
Passive Voice (受働調) 是なり。其例左の如し

THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. Columbus discovered America.

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

2. America was discovered by Columbus.

[解説]. (1) は discovered と云ふ働を Co-
lumbus が America に向つて發し。(2) は America
が Columbus より其働を受けたるを顯はす

[注意] 此[調]は獨り他働詞に備はるものにして自働詞にては斯く顯はすことを得ず。例せば

I come to school.

は發働調にあらず故に

School was come by me.

とは言ひ得ざるなり

EXERCISE XXXVII.

左の文を The Passive Voice に書き改むべし

1. The army attacked the town.
2. The policeman caught a thief.
3. The people love their emperor.
4. Snow covers the field.
5. The report of a gun surprised the citizens in midnight.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

左の文を the active voice に改むべし

1. The truth was not spoken by the witness.
2. Her hand was raised to strike him back.

3. The alarm-bells were rung to tell of the approach of the enemy.
4. Wrong should be forgotten.
5. The examination was passed splendidly by him.

A PRACTICAL STUDENT OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A certain landlord rode into his forest with bow and arrow, for the sake of sport. Here he met a man whom he supposed to be a pedlar, because there was another man behind him carrying a box full of wares on his head. The landlord seeing him said:—"What house, O pedlar, dost thou seek for in this forest?" The pedlar replied:—"I seek, thou seekest, he seeks, we seek, you seek, they seek."

The landlord was surprised at this speech, and said:—"Sir, what dost thou mean? Why hast thou come here?" The pedlar replied:—"I have come, thou hast come, he has come, we have come, they have come."

The landlord then became angry and said:—"Speak, sir, or I will shoot thee with this bow." The

pedlar replied:—"I will shoot, thou will shoot, he will shoot, we will shoot, you will shoot, they will shoot."

The landlord became more angry and said:—"Speak, sir, speak." The pedlar replied:—"speak thou, let me speak, let him speak, let them speak."

At this the landlord jumped down from his horse, and raising his whip struck the pedlar on his back, and said:—"Do you know the meaning, sir, of the word *struck*? To this the pedlar replied:—"I struck, thou struckest, he struck, we struck, you struck, they struck."

The landlord then said:—"That, sir, is the Active verb; now I will give you the Passive." Saying this, he struck him again with his whip. The pedlar replied:—"I am struck, thou art struck, he is struck, we are struck, you are struck, they are struck."

The landlord at last began to laugh, and said to him:—"What do you mean, sir, by repeating the tenses of verbs to me in this way?" The pedlar replied:—"I am a stranger in this country, and I am trying to learn your language. So I go through every verb that I hear spoken."——J. C. Nesfield.

CHAPTER XV.

THE INFINITIVE.

1. John *walks*.
2. *To walk* is good to the health.

[分析]. 第一の文に於て *walks* は[歩行す]と其動作は確定せり。之に反して *To walk* は單に[歩行す]と云ふ動作を擧げたるに止まり。誰が歩行すと云ふ意義にあらず

[解説]. 上の二例に於て第一の *walks* を The **finite Verb** と云ひ。第二の *To walk* を The **Infinitive** と云ふ。

更に左の數例を研究せよ

1. John likes *to walk*.
2. I have come *to see* you.
3. *To be* learned, you must study hard.
4. *To study* too hard is injurious to the health.
5. *To see* is *to believe*.

上例の如く the infinitive は the root verb (根元動詞)の前に 'to'なる前置詞を附して造る

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

左の文を the infinitive を用ゐて英譯せよ

1. 彼は善く書かうとする
2. 太郎は軍艦を見に今朝横濱へ行きました
3. 嘘言を言ふは悪しき行なり
4. 五郎は戦はんとて劍を抜けり
5. 廣告するとは公衆に告げ知らせることである

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PARTICIPLE. 分詞

1. The thief *saw* a policeman, and ran away.
2. *Seeing* a policeman, the thief ran away.

[分析] 今此二つの文章に於て如何なる相違が其間にありやと云ふに何れも同じ考を顯はし居れども併し第一は *saw* (見たり) と其事實を確言して居る即ち *saw* は the finite verb なれども第二文の *Seeing* は the finite verb にあらず。此種の働詞を英文法にて A **Participle** と云ふ

[定義] A **Participle** とは名詞又は代名詞の意味を制限する一種の働詞なり故に之を The verbal adjective (働詞狀形容詞) と云ふ。即ち上文第二の例に於て *Seeing* は *the thief* の意味を制限しそれを形容せり

分詞の種類

The Participle に二種あり一を The **Present Participle** (現在分詞)。他を The **Past Participle** (過去分詞) と云ふ

The Present Participle とは the root verb (根元働詞) に ing を加へたるを云ふ上例の *Seeing* の如き是なり

The Past Participle とは左の如き形を云ふ

1. He lived a happy life, *respected* by all.
2. *Driven* by hunger, the bear wandered into the village.
3. *Tired* with a hard journey, the traveller threw himself down on the grass.
4. Elizabeth having *died*, James I. succeeded to the throne.

[解説] 第一例に於て *respected* は He の意味を制限し。第二例に於て *Driven* は bear に係り第三例に於て *Tired* は traveller に係り。第四例に於て *having died* は Elizabeth に係り何れも其状態を説く

形容詞と分詞の區別

The Participle は働詞狀形容詞なれども他に同じ形を具ふる形容詞あり之と混同すべからず。例せば

Adjectives.—There is coming a *travelling* clerk; He entertained us with an *amusing* story; my *respected* friend; the *withered* flowers smell extremely sweet.

Participles.—A clerk *travelling* in Canada; *amusing* us with a story; *respected* by his people; flowers *withered* by the heat.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE REGULAR AND THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

働詞に The **Regular Verb** (規則働詞) と The **Irregular Verb** (不規則働詞) の二様あり

The Regular Verb とは過去と過去分詞を作る時 the root verb に **ed** を附する働詞を云ふ。其例左の如し

Present.—He *works*.

Past.—He *worked*.

Past participle.—He has *worked*.

The Irregular Verb とは現在若しくは過去若しくは過去分詞に於て二様の形を取るか又は *ed* を根元働詞に附して過去及び過去分詞を作らざる働詞を云ふ。例せば *arise* (現在)。 *arose* (過去)。 *arisen* (過去分詞) の如し

TABLE OF IMPORTANT IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Abide,	abode,	abode.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Am, be.	was, were.	been.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke,	awoke.
Bear (<i>carry</i>),	bore,	borne.
Bear (<i>bring forth</i>),	bore,	born.
Beat,	beat,	{ beaten. [beat.]
Begin,	began,	begun.
Behold,	beheld,	beheld.
Bend,	bent,	bent,
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bet,	bet,	bet.
Bid,	bade or bid,	bidden.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bite,	bitten.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown,
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Burn,	burnt,	burnt.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught,	caught.
Chide,	chid,	chid or chidden.
Choose,	chose	chosen.
Cleave (<i>adhere</i>),	clove,	cleaved.
Cleave (<i>split</i>),	cleft, clove,	cleft, cloven.
Cling,	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	clad, clothed,	clad, clothed.
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Crow,	crew,	crowd, crowed.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare (<i>venture</i>),	dared durst,	dared.
Deal,	dealt.	dealt.
Dig,	dug,	dug.
Dive,	dived,	dived.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Dream,	drēamt,	drēamt.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Dwell,	dwelt,	dwelt.
Eat,	ate,	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forbear,	forbore,	forborne.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten.
Forgive,	forgave,	forgiven,
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Get,	got,	got, gotten.
Gird,	girt,	girt.
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Hang,†	hung,	hung.
Have,	had,	had,
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn.
Hide,	hid,	hidden.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Kneel,	knelt,	knelt.
Knit,	knit,	knit.
Know,	knew,	known.
Lay,	laid,	laid.

† The regular form *hanged* is employed in speaking of the punishment.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Lean,	lēant,	lēant.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Lie (<i>recline</i>),	lay,	lain.
Light,	lighted,	lighted.
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.
Mean,	mēant,	mēant.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mown.
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Put,	put,	put.
Quit,	quit,	quitted.
Read,	rēad,	rēad.
Rend,	rent,	rent.
Ride,	rode,	ridden.
Ring,	rang,	rung.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Run,	ran,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawed.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Shave,	shaved,	shaved.
Shine,	shone,	shone.
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Show,	showed,	shown, showed.
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sang,	sung.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.
Sow,	sowed,	sown.
Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
Spent,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilted,	spilted.
Spin,	spun,	spun.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprang,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Stay,	stayed,	stayed.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stride,	strode,	stridden,
Strike,	struck,	struck, stricken.
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Sweat,	sweat,	sweat.
Sweep,	swept,	swept.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen.
Swim,	swam,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Tell,	told,	told,
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	thrived,	thrived.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden,
Wake,	waked,	waked.
Wear,	wore,	worn.
Weave,	wove,	woven.
Wed,	wedded,	wedded.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Wet,	wet,	wet.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind (<i>twine</i>),	wound,	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought.
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	written.

[THE END.]

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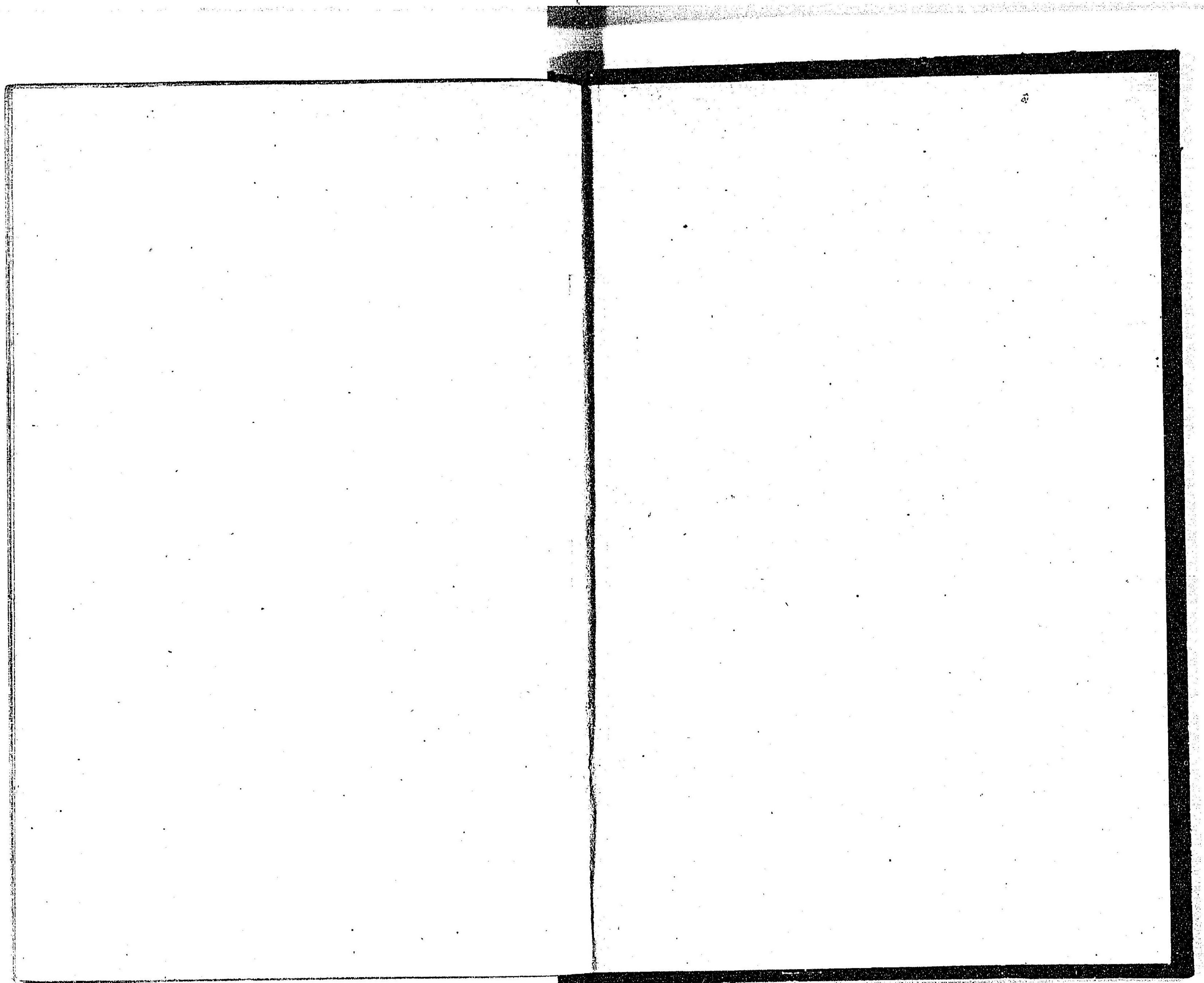
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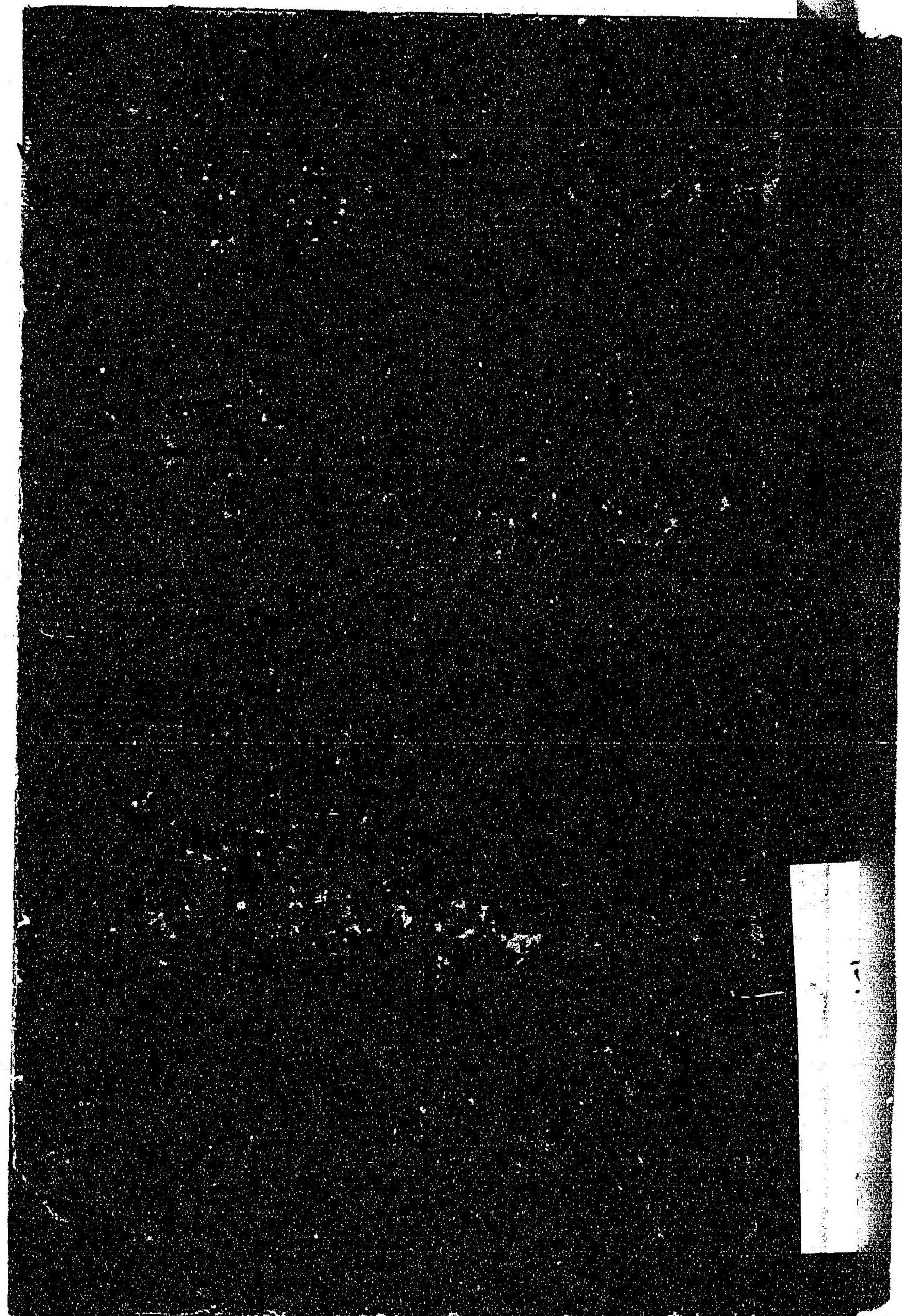


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